

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

日四初月五年丙午

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMBERT PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO—American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLOR & Co., Singapore. C. REINHOLD & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MOSCO, F. A. de CHOU, Suez, QERICHE & Co., AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, Hondo, Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Co.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000

Paid-up.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, Threadneedle Street, London.

BRANCHES:

In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, Buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims purchased on advantageous terms.

Agency of
THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,

Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1063

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.....\$8,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF FUND.....\$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—A. MOLIVER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.—M. GROVE, Esq.

J. B. LIVINGSTON, Esq.

G. D. BOTTOMEAN, Esq.

E. H. M. HUNTINGTON, Esq.

H. L. DALSTADTER, Esq.

A. P. MCKEEVER, Esq.

Hon. F. D. SARSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.—THOMAS JAMESON, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager.—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

MANAGERS.

Shanghai.—EWEN CLARKSON, Esq.

London BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 12, 1886. 947

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1. The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2. Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3. Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum interest.

4. Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5. Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6. Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is carried on Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7. Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal signature of the depositor or his duly authorized agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. VACON, M. D. M. Manager.

Hongkong, May 1, 1886. 764

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE admitted KHOO TEONG PAN (邱忠標) as a PARTNER in my Firm of HUN HIN CHAN & Co. of Hongkong from the 1st December, 1886.

KHOO TEONG PAN (邱忠標)

Hongkong, May 7, 1886. 928

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned THOMAS PYKE, RENNETT, DOUGLAS ADAMS and JAMES LYON PLATTAN SANDERSON as MERCHANTS and GENERAL AGENTS at Canton, Macao and Foochow, under the Style or Firm of BIRLEY & Co., EXPIRED on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1886, by effusion of time. ACCOUNTS due to and from the late Firm will be Received and Paid by the said RENNETT, DOUGLAS ADAMS and JAMES LYON PLATTAN SANDERSON, by whom the BUSINESS will be carried on under the Style of Firm of BIRLEY & Co. at Canton, Macao and Foochow, and in London.

BIRLEY & Co.

Canton, 10th day of May, 1886. 941

NOTICE.

We have this Day authorized Mr. JAMES JARDINE BELL-IRVING to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, May 6, 1886. 917

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MR. E. L. WOODIN will assume charge of this Company's BUSINESS at this Agency, during my Absence from Hongkong.

A. MOLIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 3, 1886. 1091

NOTICE.

LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary,

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, June 4, 1886. 1102

FIFTH AND FINAL DRAWING.

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with the Conditions under which the DEBENTURES of the above Company were issued, the following Numbers of DEBENTURES to be Paid off in Hongkong on the 30th day of June instant, when the INTEREST thereon will cease to be payable, were on this 4th day of June instant Drawn at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., the General Agents of the Company, in the presence of the Undersigned Notary.

THE HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

NOTICE.

THE NUMBERS OF DEBENTURES DRAWN, ARE:

8 164 344 480

13 172 345 481

14 173 349 488

16 179 365 487

23 180 366 490

28 185 368 492

29 193 370 496

30 200 371 498

34 208 373 504

35 215 380 507

36 224 388 517

37 225 395 518

40 234 399 523

49 237 400 527

60 243 401 530

66 251 405 533

67 258 406 535

72 261 409 540

80 274 413 543

85 275 415 544

86 276 412 545

100 280 423 548

104 290 429 553

105 292 436 567

107 299 441 568

108 301 443 569

109 308 447 571

120 314 457 573

132 320 468 574

133 325 461 575

147 327 464 581

151 329 471 588

152 331 472 590

154 336 473 594

161 343 479 599

The above DEBENTURES will be Paid at the Office of the Undersigned General Agents on and after the 30th June instant.

For the CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Consigned: VICTOR H. DEACON, Notary Public, HONGKONG, 4th June, 1886. 1103

HONGKONG STREAM BAKERY.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st March the Price for Tea, Chai, Household BREW, will be Five Cents per Pound.

DORABEE NOWBOYER.

Hongkong, May 1, 1886. 990

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SUMMER GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER UNDERLOTHING in all the Thinnest and Coolest Materials. Now Real BALBRIGGAN

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 7126—JUNE 5, 1886.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

YORK HAMS.
ROLL BUTTER.
TOPSCHE BUTTER.
FRENCH BUTTER.
EPP'S COCOA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
PICNIC TONGUES.
MACKEREL in Sib. Tins.
RAISINS and CURRANTS.
Crystallized FRUITS.

SAVORY & MOORE's New Infant FOOD.
BARNES & Co.'s JAMS.
Potted MEATS.
FAIRE DE POIS GRAS.
Swiss MILK.

BORDEN'S
CONDENSED MILK.
COOKING STOVES.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
WINEs, &c.

GILBEY'S Sparkling SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts.
SACCONE'S MANZANILLA.
SACCONE'S Old Invalid PORT.
Old Bourbon WHISKY.
Burke's Old Irish WHISKY.
Royal Glendes WHISKY.
MARSHAL.

&c., &c., &c.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, February 10, 1886. 250

FOR SALE

A THREE-STORIED HOUSE, No. 103,
situated in Praia Grande, Macao,
Three Doors East from Hing Kee's Hotel.
Apply to
C. A. OZORIO,
At the Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1055

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship Victoria, Captain COUNDRON, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at the Kowloon Pier and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-Day, the 31st Inst.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th June, or they will be re-cognized.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1060

STEAMSHIP LAJU.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE

THE Steamship Laju, Captain MANN, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to SHANGHAI, unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-Day, the 3rd Instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned before the 10th Instant; or they will not be recognized.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1886. 1088

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. BOEHMONT FROM ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HAIPHONG

Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the Steamer.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. All Claims against the Steamer must be sent in immediately.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, June 3, 1886. 1098

Notices to Consignees.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. Tsingtao, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Salt-petre and being landed at their risk into Majeure JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co.'s West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, June 3, 1886. 1000

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex Ato.

APP (in paral.), 5112/5113=2 cases Soap, consigned to Order, from London.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, June 4, 1886. 1100

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ABBE CRAVEN, American barque, Capt. B. C. Pendleton.—Order.

ALLIE ROWE, Hawaiian brig, Captain J. Phillips—Captain.

ALMA, German barque, Capt. R. Alberta—Melchers & Co.

CHARLES DENNIS, American ship, Capt. L. Allen—Order.

F. H. DREWS, German barque, Capt. A. H. Rothbart—Captain.

FRED. P. LITTLEFIELD, American barque, Capt. Samuel Bartlett—Order.

GLOAMING, British ship, Capt. R. F. DeGrawe—Melchers & Co.

HALLOWEEN, British ship, Captain R. F. Denton—Russell & Co.

HENRY S. SANFORD, American ship, Capt. G. W. Pendleton—Adamson, Bell & Co.

JOHN M. BLAIRIE, British ship, Capt. D. F. Faulkner—Melchers & Co.

LOANDA, British ship, Capt. A. J. Scott—Butterfield & Swire.

MENMUIR, British steamer, Capt. Helms—Russell & Co.

ROEHAMPTON, British steamer, Capt. R. Sanders—Adamson, Bell & Co.

WANDERING MINSTREL, British steamer, Capt. Hudson—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Hongkong, June 5, 1886. 1107

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 8th June, 1886, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE WAR E.

comprising—

SATSUMA, KYOTO, KANGA and TOKIO VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, PANELS, KAKI MONOS, EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED SCARVES and NYTHURES.

A FEW OLD ARTICLES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 5, 1886. 1108

To-day's Advertisements.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks. Nos. of Shares. Value Paid-up.

POSITION FOR LAST REOPENING BALANCE forward.

£4,500,000

For equalization of div.

£6,300,38

£2 div. & 10% bonus to Dec. 31.

186% prem. to Dec. 31.

H. E. General Cameron; Mrs Cameron and the three Misses Cameron will leave here to-morrow in the steamer for Japan.

The Agent of the M. M. Co. informs us that the S. S. *Ozus*, with the next French mail, will leave Saigon for this port to-morrow, Sunday, at 4 p.m.

A TELEGRAM TO *Le Saliron*, dated Paris, 27th May, 1886, announces the death of Lieutenant Colonel Herbiger, commander of the French troops when they retreated from Langson.

Dr Ayres will leave here to-morrow in the steamer on three months' holiday. After staying a few days in Japan, he will proceed to San Francisco. During Dr Ayres' absence, Dr Jordan will act as Colonial Surgeon.

The third steamer built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for Messrs Ulysses Pile & Co., Tonkin, named the *Mueng*, made a successful trial trip to-day. Representatives of Messrs Arnold, Karberg & Co., agents in Hongkong for the owners, were highly pleased with the construction and finish of the vessel and with the satisfactory working of the engines. The steamer attained on the measured mile a speed of 9 knots an hour, half a knot more than the contract speed. The principal dimensions of the vessel are—length between perpendiculars 85 feet, extreme breadth 15 feet, depth moulded, 7 feet 6 inches. These steamers that have been constructed by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company for Messrs Ulysses Pile & Co. have each a carrying capacity of 700 piculs and a mean draft of 5 feet. They are each propelled by a pair of compound surface-condensing engines of 20 H. P. nominal. They are for service in the inland waters of Tonkin, and from their light draught of water, good carrying capacity and speed they are giving great satisfaction to the owners. The Dock Company have an order pending for other 10 steamers of a somewhat smaller class for the same owners acting on behalf of the Tonkin Government. It will be remembered that the extension of river communication formed a part of the new schemes of the French Government for the development of Tonkin, and it would seem that they are setting about the work with an energy and celerity that under favourable circumstances bid fair to change the face of the Delta before long.

A NEWSPAPER coolie in the employ of Mr. H. Fraser-Smith was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Maclean, with stealing from a lock-safe set in Mr. Smith's office a cash-box containing three gold earrings and other property, the total value of which was about \$150. Mr. Smith said he left his office about a quarter past six o'clock yesterday evening and went upstairs to his room in Pedder's Hill returning, however, in about five minutes to the outer office. While there he heard a noise in his private office and walked warily towards the room. Before getting there he heard a slam as if a door had been closed, and on entering he saw accused standing at an open window, having previously heard him move across the room. Mr. Smith asked the coolie what he was doing in the office, but could not catch what he said in reply. On looking towards his safe he noticed that the door of it was unlocked. He opened the door and found the cash box had been displaced and the centre compartment opened. The cashbox had fallen down and were lying by the door of the safe. Mr. Smith then went up to the coolie and noticed a bunch of keys in his hand, which he took from him. They were found to be the keys of his office. One of the keys he took and fitted into the lock of the safe and found that it opened and locked the door. He then sent for his Chinese clerk and his house boy, and on their arrival asked the coolie to explain what he had been doing in the office and how he had managed to open the safe. The coolie said he had gone into the office to close the window. Mr. Smith then went up to the coolie and noticed a bunch of keys in his hand, which he took from him. They were found to be the keys of his office. One of the keys he took and fitted into the lock of the safe and found that it opened and locked the door. He then sent for his Chinese clerk and his house boy, and on their arrival asked the coolie to explain what he had been doing in the office and how he had managed to open the safe and taking money from it. No explanation, however, could be got out of the coolie, and Mr. Smith gave him in charge. For about a year, the complainant said, he had missed sums of money from his safe. He missed \$200 a fortnight ago and \$25 the other day, and lately as he was finding it very difficult to open the safe with his key. The accused had no business in the room and had been told not to go there. The case was remanded till Monday.

A COMPANY for the manufacture in Hongkong of brick, drain pipes, tiles, and similar articles is in course of formation. A syndicate of gentlemen largely connected with the commerce of Hongkong had a meeting to-day at which they decided to form themselves into a Company to be called the Hongkong Brick and Cement Company with a capital of \$100,000. One fifth of this amount is to be called up at once, and the rest will be utilized for starting the manufacture of bricks, tiles, and drain-pipes, the machinery of which is being taken up afterwards. It is the intention to have the Company registered as early as possible, and we expect that this preliminary business may be completed within a month. Orders for the articles are to be received at the manufactory, situated near Kowloon. At the manufactory extensive trials are made by some of the Canadian labourers against whom the Canadian labourers believe, but all supervised by the engineers. The position

of the works has not yet been definitely fixed, but we understand that Belcher's Bay has been suggested to that gentleman interested, and that the works may not be far from that place. This is the first attempt to start an industry of the kind in Hongkong, and certainly there should be a good market here for first class bricks and tiles. The most of the bricks used in Hongkong have come from Canton and their quality has not been such as to permit of any high buildings being erected with a reasonable security. The Chinese bricks are soft and yielding and cannot bear a great weight upon them, whereas the company are to make a substantial article. Another boon which they will offer will be properly fired tiles, through which no seepage can penetrate—certainly a great advantage over the present brick drains with an ooze of seepage that might contaminate the whole town.

MUCH has been said and written on the fact that Mr. W. D. Spence, formerly of H. B. Consular services in Formosa, has left the employ of the British Foreign Office. Whether he has left that service for good, or has only been loaned temporarily for commercial purposes, has been discussed freely enough—with the result, as usual, that each has his own opinion on the matter, and none but the few immediately concerned know very much about it. Whatever may have been the reasons for the step, Mr. Spence is now generally admitted to have entered the service of a leading China firm; and we are not very far wrong in stating that he still has the option of returning to the Consular service, if he has a mind to do so. We doubt, however, whether the credit (if any) of this step belongs to the Foreign Office. At all events, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co., whose enterprise is many-sided and far-reaching, are not likely to have secured the able services of Mr. Spence in vain. We hear that a large contract for 30-ton Armstrong guns has already been settled, for the Victory of Formosa (Liau Ming-chuan), and that this contract will extend to the sum of six lakhs of dollars. Clearly it is the intention of the Chinese authorities to be ready when the next enemy approaches their Formosan ports. Much talk has also been going on about the establishment of a railway between Tsin-tau (near Tamsui) and Keeling, and it was reported to us the other day, upon fairly good authority, that Mr. Spence had been successful in negotiating the contract for the construction of that line,—Liu Ming-chuan, who is also the Commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in the island, being given as the contractor on the other side. The line is ostensibly for military purposes, and that plus will probably remove any objection which might otherwise be offered to it. But so far as we can learn, no definite arrangement as to this project has been arrived at up to the present. The Chinese would like to see such an idea carried out, but it is not yet. While congratulating all concerned upon even this prospect thus dimly opened up, it may be noted as somewhat remarkable that the smallest and in a way the least known of the Treaty Ports should threaten to be the pioneer of the new era.

This American Canadian Fisheries Dispute seems to be in a fair way to arouse more hostile feeling between the people of the Great Republic and those of Canada than any question which has agitated the two countries for many years past. This question has been the cause of violent disputes from time to time since the beginning of the century, and the present one is likely to turn out as bitter as any of its predecessors. It may help our readers to understand the matter better if we give a brief resume of the history of the dispute and the points at issue. As far back as 1813, a Convention was signed between the two countries by which the United States, in consideration of the inhabitants of the States being allowed the liberty to take and cure fish on certain parts of Newfoundland and other portions of the coast of Canada, agreed to the exclusion of their fishing vessels from Canadian ports for all purposes connected with their business. This Convention was repeatedly broken by the Americans, and "outrages" were of frequent occurrence. The Treaty of Washington was intended to settle this dispute among others, but it was left over, and then the British Government finally consented to refer the Alabama claims to a Joint High Commission, on condition that the fisheries dispute should be referred to the same body. The discussion was again avoided, however, by the framing of certain "fishery clauses," added to the Washington Treaty, under which a temporary arrangement of the question was effected. These clauses have been denounced by the U. S. Government, and they ceased to have effect in July last; while a provisional arrangement for continuing their operation during the then current fishing season has also expired. This was how matters stood at the opening of this season. In April last an American vessel was seized for an infraction of the rules, but was afterwards released, as it was the first offence. At that time, however, it was announced that in future the law would be strictly enforced, and to-day's telegram shows conclusively that the Canadians are fulfilling their threat. At the time of the first seizure several protests were made by some of the Canadian fishermen against such a clause, who had occasion to read his writing, and we trust that this unfortunate occurrence will not deprive him of his writing powers.

SAYS THE N. Y. D. NEWS.—News has been received in Tientsin that the young Emperor is ill, and that a celebrated doctor has been sent for, said that His Majesty is suffering from consumption. Fears are expressed, which we hope are groundless, that the tragic fate of the last Emperor will be repeated; that the Empress is too fond of power to give it up and go into retirement, as she will have to do when Kwang Siu attains his majority, and that she would not be sorry if circumstances necessitated the nomination of another child-emperor, with another long term of regency for herself. These are merely rumors, and must only be taken as what they are worth.

The Mercury says that an accident happened on Saturday night, the 29th ultimo, to "Black Prince," Chihli's beautiful trick horse. It appears that "Black Prince" was brought into the ring after "La Petite Holland's" performance on the invisible wire, and, accidentally, some of it was left in the ring, with the result that when the horse was galloping about it ran against it, cutting off a part of his hind leg, rather severely. The horse was led out of the ring, quite lame, though it is reported that the injuries are not of a serious nature. The same paper says that Mr. F. Wilson, Chihli's advanced agent, has left Shanghai for Foochow for the purpose of making overtures to the Taotsi about taking the show to that place. It is reported that the chances of Mr. Wilson being successful in his undertaking are very fair.

THE SHANGHAI COURIER of the 29th ultimo records:—This morning, Mr. Geo. A. Shufeldt, Marshall and Clerk of the U. S. Consular Court, was superintending the clearing out of some drawers at the Consulate, when a fire was discovered. Throughless of the consequences, and not knowing the dangerous character of the article found, Mr. Shufeldt, holding it in his right hand, applied a match to the fuse, which burnt for a few seconds, emitting large sparks.

Mr. Emena, the Interpreter at the Consulate, advised Mr. Shufeldt to throw it down but before the request was complied with, the fuse exploded with a loud report, shattering the thumb and fore-finger of Mr. Shufeldt's right hand severely. He was at once taken to the public Hospital, where Doctors Little and Zedler examined his injuries and we regret to learn that they deserved amputation of the thumb and finger necessary, and the operation was skilfully performed. Mr. Shufeldt has been in the Consular service for about four years, and his next reappointment was often admired by those who had occasion to read his writing, and we trust that this unfortunate occurrence will not deprive him of his writing powers.

THE CHARGES AT THE CIVIL HOSPITAL. To the Editor of "THE CHINA MAIL." Hongkong, 5th June 1886.

SIR,—In your description of the "Allotment Hospital" on Thursday, you refer to the work done in the Civil Hospital, and the charges made for treatment there. Your information on both these points is not strictly accurate, and as it may lead to mistake, I shall be glad if you will kindly allow me to correct it.

Civil servants and others are admitted free, but persons of moderate means are charged 75 cents a day, and all other visitors, whatever may be their nationality, pay 1/- a day except those who wish to pay for private accommodation. First-class patients pay 1/- a day, second-class patients having separate rooms

"FRAGRANT WATERS" MURMUR.

That the muzzle-loading guns are not Armstrongs but Woolwich infants, and that they are not what we stipulated for.

That the Imperial authorities will no doubt say that these good old-fashioned guns are intended only for the less important points of the Defence Works, or, as they are termed, the "second (or inner) line of fortification."

That if the heaviest ironclad finds its way through the first (or outer) line of defence, the question arises whether she will have only these muzzle-loading guns to deal with.

That the payment of the extra £60,000, by the Colony has been set down as the natural consequence of the stipulations laid down by the Legislative Council here as to the quality of the armament.

That the Chinese Junk which entered the Port in 1884 numbered 342,156, and those of 1885, British and Foreign, 111 European, 178 Indians and 325 Chinese (some of them with families), and there are 52 station servants.

The crews of the Chinese Junks which entered the Port in 1884 numbered 342,156, and those of 1885, British and Foreign, 111 European, 178 Indians and 325 Chinese (some of them with families), and there are 52 station servants.

The Chinese passengers brought into the port numbered 649,231; the European and coloured passengers are not recorded.

The Civil population of the Colony amounts to 3,000 white, 1,0,0 coloured, and 150,000 Chinese.

These figures taken from departmental returns make it sufficiently clear that the Chinese are bound in a double sense to stand by the agreement.

That the General Commanding the district, by his departure to Japan, leaves the field clear for the local battle of the guns.

That, although the gallant General is going away, it is the gallant officer who remains whose name is Walker.

That probably General Cameron has said all he means to say on the subject.

That the Alice Memorial Hospital will be a great boon to the sick and the needy, and will occupy a sphere which neither the Civil Hospital nor the Tang Wah has ever been able to do.

That all honour is due to the founders of this Hospital.

That road-repairing during the rains in a somewhat doubtful policy, seeing that we have a long spell of dry weather every year.

That now the first step has been taken to regulate the junks in the Harbour, it is to be hoped that junks will be compelled to keep the Fairways clear.

That the junk-people should be fined if they wilfully get in the way of a moving steamer, as it is said they do with the view of making a claim when injured.

That for schemes of this description the child-like and bland Chinese is well known to be peculiar.

That certain Chinese of legal tendencies have been trying to get up, a case of imaginary collision against a well-known steamboat Captain; but that the North-countryman was one too many for his opponents, and cleverly turned the tables on them.

That there is said to be a branch of the Chinese Customs (native) not many miles from Bonham Strand, where clearances for the Outports can be obtained for 75 per cent. of Tariff duties.

That this is a point to be noted by the Opium Commission when the question is discussed.

That the clearances thus given may avoid trouble and extortion, and they may bring trade to this port which might otherwise go past us, but that all the same the practice is contrary to Treaty rights and International Law.

That the Chinese would like to compromise International Law and Treaty Rights when it suits them, but that such proceedings are risky and dangerous.

That Hongkong has let Macao get ahead of her in the industry of cement-making.

That, notwithstanding, Hongkong can boast of the first "Kotissoir" in the Far East, perhaps in the world.

That the "turbaned police" have a most thorough contempt for nearly all Chinese, and unfortunately complaints of rough usage are well grounded and should be seen to.

That, at the same time, the coolie and hawk classes are frequently to blame for the expatriate way in which they shower abuse upon and laugh at the Punjabis.

That the Police must be protected as well as the coolie, though not through the summary jurisdiction of the tranchon.

That the case against Chang Chi continues to drag its weary length along.

That the Colonial Surgeon will not leave that question of Opium-Smoking alone, nor will the Anti-Opium Society.

That the Government have formally thanked the local firm which liberally supplied the poor with water during the recent scarcity.

That it is really quite bad luck of Dr. Doberk to threaten to deprive the Colony of his storm-warnings, and that if he does so the Unifilar Magnetometer Elliot Brothers No. 51 will have to be extradited.

That the orbit of the worthy Doctor's "Fove Centralis" must be affected by aberration, as he appears to have mis-calculated the non-spherical degree of public patience, which, being something near the nodes, rends an eclipse possible.

That an "udcha" is a kind of amulet, or talisman worn on the arm, now greatly in fashion in Paris.

say \$3 and \$2 a day respectively. I may state generally that all persons who are able to pay, pay these rates, and all who are unable to pay are treated for nothing.

For the work done in the Civil Hospital I may quote from my official report for 1885, in which are enumerated the different classes of patients received.

1. Police, European Indian and Chinese; and police servants.

2. Civil servants and other families.

3. Officers and scameen of all nationalities from the merchant shipping.

4. Officers and seamen from ships of war.

5. Employés, mostly European, of the Chinese Customs and Revenue Services.

6. Private Residents in Hongkong, and visitors passing through.

7. Destitute sick of all nationalities.

8. Police cases, assaults, accidents, poisonings, &c.

9. Particular women (Chinese).

The Police Force consists of 614 men:

111 European, 178 Indians and 325 Chinese (some of them with families), and there are 52 station servants.

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That the Chinese have always found it easier to invade China than China has found it to punish the barbarians. Let Russia, Japan, France and England have their way for the present; let us govern ourselves well in the meantime, and wait till their hearts are changed (!). Then we shall get everything back in time, and China will be all in all (!).

4. Movements of Prince Shun.

5. Foreign telegrams.

6. Review of troops.

7. Do.

8. Defining Russian boundary—unreasonable latitudes of Russian Minister's arrival.

9. A libidinous priestina Tientsin theatre.

10. The close of literary examinations.

11. Examination of Tartar interpreters.

12. English news—the Queen's birthday—49th and 50th years of reign—British Minister's arrival.

13. Transmission of tribute rice.

The 4th page contains Advertisements, Market lists and shipping.

We give the above table of contents to show the lines on which this new venture is to be conducted. We are somewhat sceptical as to the authorship of the article on "Matters of the Time." The sentiments do not much resemble those of the ordinary run of Chinese Editors, and we sincerely think that they will be pleasurable to our readers. If the views expressed are those of a Chinese, they indicate that the writer is one of

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE!

"Murder!" The terrible word rang in my ears, and while through my brain, until I thought I should go raving mad from the mere horror of it. "Murder!" and a hand was laid on my shoulder, and a grave voice exclaimed, "You are my prisoner!" My heart almost stood still, my pulse momentarily ceased to beat; the more horror of my position came to me with such appalling consciousness, that if I had actually committed the deed, I could not have shown more shrinking, horrified terror.

Let me recall the incidents of that dreadful night in the order in which they occurred—those incidents, the memory of which, even now, after the lapse of months, comes back to me with a sense of unconquerable horror and affright.

I am connected with the *Sydney Daily News* as a travelling reporter, and as part of my duties, found myself, almost at a moment's notice, despatched at a late hour of the night to one of the most important up-country towns, in order to report on a political meeting that was to be held there the next day. Directions as to the carriage-out of my task were carefully impressed on me by the Editor-in-charge, and, according to instructions, I set out from the office in order to catch the train leaving at 10 minutes after midnight. By an awkward mishap my watch had lost five minutes, and I arrived at the station just in time to see the train I wished to catch, slowly moving away. Under these circumstances, all that was left to me was to catch the next. Consulting the time-table, I found that the next train did not leave until six next morning, but I knew if I caught that I should still have time to fulfil the important duty I had been entrusted with. How to pass the few intervening hours was the next question. My home was at Wollacott, and it was no use entertaining the idea of returning there for a few hours' rest. I determined, therefore, to go to an hotel for the short time that was at my disposal. The principal hotel of the neighbourhood I found closed, and knocking failing to elicit an answer, I left it to look for another. A light streaking from a partially-closed door attracted my attention, and looking up, saw it was from a mediocre-looking public house with "Angel Hotel" painted across the front. The place did not look inviting, but as my time at my disposal was short, and as I merely meant to throw myself, dressed as I was on the bed and snatched a few hours' sleep, I entered and asked if I could be provided with a bed.

The landlord, who appeared himself, answered in the affirmative, and showed me into a plainly-furnished bedroom on the first floor.

"It's a double-bedded room," he said, "and there's a gentleman in the other bed. But he's asleep and won't disturb you."

The room looked comfortable and clean, and I was tired to death, and so, impressing on the landlord the fact that I wished to be called at half-past 5 in the morning precisely, I shut the door after his retreating form, and taking off my outer garments and placing them on a chair near at hand, threw myself, half-dressed, on the bed.

I slept soundly, but woke with a start when it was only half light, my mind full of the idea that I was on the point of missing the train again. Looking at my watch, I found it was barely 5 o'clock; whilst the silence that reigned throughout the house betokened the fact that nobody was yet about. It was no use going to sleep again, and I was full of the idea of the importance of not missing my train a second time, I sprang out of bed and began to dress myself. On approaching the dressing-table, I saw lying on it a silver watch and chain, together with a large heap of money—some of it gold, but the greater part silver. It evidently belonged to the man in the other bed. He appeared to be still asleep, and the bed-clothes seemed to be heaped somewhat strangely round him, so as almost to hide him from view.

Wondering at the carelessness that could leave so much money at the mercy of any chance person who might happen to enter, as I was about to leave the room I thought I would venture to give him a word of warning as to the chance of getting his property stolen. The corner of his bed was situated darker than the part of the room which I had occupied, and which was lighted by the window, so that I could see nothing but the bare outline of the man on the bed.

Placing my hand on his shoulder, I gave him a gentle shake. He moved heavily under my hand, but without seeming to wake. Bending down in the semi-obscenity for the purpose of seeing whether he was drunk—which seemed to be the case—I saw that which caused me to utter a cry of horror and start back, terror-stricken, from the bed.

The man was dead, with his throat cut almost from ear to ear!

I was so paralysed by this terrible discovery that my blood seemed to freeze in my veins. I put my hand to my forehead with a feeling of uttermost horror—but a certain calmness in its touch caused me to take it away again with irrepressible loathing. It was red with blood and stained with the gory shirt of the dead man. Looking down, I saw with affright that I was standing in a pool of blood that had dropped from the peasant coverlet. At the terrible discovery my terror became all the more overpowering, and starting back in unutterable horror, I rushed madly from the room. There was nobody about, and I plunged wildly down the narrow stairs and into a small parlour, the door of which stood ajar. Falling almost unconscious on to the sofa, I buried my face in my hands, trying to banish the terrible picture of the blood-stained corpse upstairs that thrust itself before my gaze. Gradually my mind becomes more composed, and I in a measure recovered from the first overwhelming horror the discovery had aroused in me.

The man was dead; my glance, brief as it was, had shown me that. In all probability he had been dead some hours. But whether it was a case of murder or suicide, I knew nothing about it, absolutely nothing. A neighbouring old woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women: "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on such headache, followed by a deadly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the tree put on its green once more." Then I happened to get one of the Seigle pamphlets, and I read it, and my dear mother brought me a bottle of Seigle's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better.

My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and

walked along the deserted street in the direction of the station.

But I had not proceeded a hundred yards when I was conscious of a hurried step behind me. In a sudden—almost puerile burst of unreasoning fear, I broke into a quicker walk, then into a run; but the hurried step behind me came nearer and nearer; and a man, rushing violently against me threw me down, and then sprang on top of me. It was the landlord of the inn. Breathless and panting, he grasped me by the collar.

"I've got you," he gasped. "Come on back with me."

With a drolliness that was born of unreasoning terror I made no answer. I forced no remark. My brain whirled with the terror and affright that the horror of my position aroused in me. Without a word I accompanied him back to the hotel. Without a word I allowed myself to be ushered into the parlour I had before entered; only when a quarter of an hour later, a stern policeman entered the room, and laying his hand heavily on my shoulder exclaimed: "I arrest you for the murder of the man upstairs. You are my prisoner!" I turned blankly round, and fell swooning to the ground.

How the remainder of that terrible day passed I know not, but at the inquest next morning I was brought out, the object of the examination and curse of the assembled crowd. My power of mind and speech seemed to be entirely numbed at the horror of my position. Mechanically, I listened to the evidences; unmeaningly fell question and answer on my ears.

The landlord was the chief witness. He deplored my having come to the hotel in a state of excitement the night previous to the discovery of the body, to my having asked for a bed—and to my having been put in the same room with the murdered man. He deplored further to the man having been alive, to the best of his belief, when he showed me into the room. He swore, to seeing my clothes, and to seeing further traces of blood in the parlour at the foot of the stairs.

He swore to my having left the house supposititiously before any of inmates were abroad, to his having pursued me, and to my having fled when I heard his footsteps. He furthermore swore that he was the first to enter the bedroom after I had left it—that, coming to wake me at the appointed time in the morning, he had heard the front door shut at the very moment when he made the terrible discovery that the man in the bed in the corner was lying there with his throat cut. The landlord's evidence was damning and conclusive.

The policeman, next called, deplored to his having been called in at the Angel Hotel at a quarter to six, that he had then found the body of a man with his throat cut, and that the landlord had accused me of the murder. He gave evidence that in the execution of his duty he had made examination of the place. He swore that on the bed of the dead man he had found a rasher with the name of the maker (Hockins) engraved on the blade, and that in the bag of the accused he had found a case containing two rashes of a similar make, with an empty space for a third. He swore to having searched me, and to having found in my possession a watch and chain, the former of which had engraved on it the name of Hockins, and that the same name was found written in a pocket-book found in a coat pocket of the deceased. The landlord, recalled, swore to having seen the watch in the possession of the dead man. Other witnesses called deplored to my suspicious flight—in fact, I began to think she was incurable, until your marvellous medicine was tried. —I remain, yours, thankfully,

MARIA HAAS.

Yours truly,

E. Peel.

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

Stoberry Ferry, January 9th, 1884.

"Gentlemen.—I have used Seigle's Syrup for several years, and have found it a most efficacious remedy for Liver complaints and general debility, and I always keep some by me, and cannot speak too highly in its praise.—I remain, yours truly,

Harriett King."

AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

Stoberry Ferry, December 24th, 1883.

"Dear Sir.—Mother Seigle's medicine suits exceedingly well with us, all that try it speak highly in its favour. We had a case of a young lady that had been troubled many years with pains after eating. She tells us that the pains were entirely taken away after a few doses of your Syrup.

Yours truly,

E. Peel."

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

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Harriett King."

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

Stoberry Ferry, December 24th, 1883.

"Dear Sir.—I am happy to inform you that the sale of your Syrup and Pills increases here continually. Several of my customers speak of having derived more benefit from the use of these than from any other medicine. In some instances the effects have been wonderful.—Yours very respectfully,

Pro. Edwin Eastwood, J. B."

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS.

Stoberry Ferry, January 9th, 1884.

"Dear Sir.—This is to inform you that \$10 being all I have left in the world out of the £12,000 the sale of my station brought me, and as I am thoroughly broken in health by that accursed drink, I have determined to commit suicide. I have nobody to consider but you and myself, and I hope you will forgive me. When you receive this shall be a dead man—killed by my own hand. Pray for me, and forgive my innocence—praise to God!—my vindication comes from another source.

In the midst of the proceedings, a man in a state of the greatest excitement entered the room abruptly, and, making his way hastily to the coroner, handed him a letter. "This bears on the case," he said, deeply. "Read it."

The coroner took the letter and glanced over it. All at once he looked up with a different air.

"This throws a different light on the subject," he said, "if it is genuine. Gentlemen of the jury, listen to this."

"Dear James.—This is to inform you that \$10 being all I have left in the world out of the £12,000 the sale of my station brought me, and as I am thoroughly broken in health by that accursed drink, I have determined to commit suicide. I have nobody to consider but you and myself, and I hope you will forgive me. When you receive this shall be a dead man—killed by my own hand. Pray for me, and forgive my innocence—praise to God!—my vindication comes from another source.

In the midst of the proceedings, a man in a state of the greatest excitement entered the room abruptly, and, making his way hastily to the coroner, handed him a letter. "This bears on the case," he said, deeply.

"Read it."

"I am his brother," said the man, brokenly, and this morning I received that letter."

I was free. After some legal preliminary to prove the genuineness of the letter, I was free. I lost neither position nor standing; but such an impression did the terrible circumstance make upon me that I cannot even now—after the lapse of months—think of it without the deepest dread.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERING AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women:

"I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on such headache, followed by a deadly fainting and sickness of the stomach, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the tree put on its green once more."

Then I happened to get one of the Seigle pamphlets, and I read it, and my dear mother brought me a bottle of Seigle's Syrup,

which I took exactly according to directions,

and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better.

My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup.

Very soon I could do a little light work.

The cough left me, and

with one joyful glance round, I walked

with the smile of health upon my face.

With the return of my health, I

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